commissions, the Electoral Commission, the Commission on Appointments, and the Commission on Impeachment.

The Electoral Commission is a mixed judicial-legislative body. It is composed o£ three Justices of the Supreme Court and three representatives of the majority and three representatives of the minority parties in the Assembly. The Commission is made the sole judge of cases involving the seats of the members of the National Assembly. The Justices of the Supreme Court being given the balance of power on the Commission and the minority being given equal rights with the majority, it is hoped that non-partisan adjudication of election contests will be insured. The complaint is that judicial and legislative powers are intermingled, and that the Supreme Court will be drawn into politics.

The Commission on Appointments and the Commission on Impeachment are elected by the National Assembly from among its members on the basis of proportional representation of the political parties. Each Commission consists of twenty-one members. The consent of the Commission on Appointments is needed to make effective nominations for office made by the President. The Commission on Impeachment by a vote of two-thirds of its members has the sole power of impeachment. Impeachments are tried by the National Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE PRACTICES

I have adverted to the speed with which the Philippine Commission could make and unmake laws. An idea would come to the Governor-General or the Secretary

of a department. A stenographer is called. A bill is dictated. In the next to the last section of the bill is automatically inserted the provision that the public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, passage of the same is hereby expedited.

The bill is introduced in the Commission, is passed, and is on the statute books. All possible in the same day.